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*Volunteers fight valiantly at fire disaster.*

*July – August 1959*

*Vol. 2 No. 4*





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## CCDC DOES FINE JOB AT LANARK

Canadian Civil Defence demonstrated once again its value in allaying the effects of peace-time disasters when crews from the College at Arnprior played a tremendously helpful part in the \$2,000,000 fire which destroyed a large part of the Village of Lanark, (Ont.), Monday afternoon, June 15.

"When we arrived there from Arnprior, they needed a little leadership," commented F. Parcher, officer in charge of Civil Defence mobilization, Battle Creek, Michigan, who happened to be an observer in attendance at an emergency welfare course at the Civil Defence College this week.

"We tried to provide that leadership, and I think the people of Lanark were very grateful for it," he declared.

Mr. Parcher paid tribute to the efficiency of the rescue team that went from the College to Lanark under the direction of Fred E. Evans, chief rescue officer. "They did a magnificent job," he declared.

### Started In Factory

The fire started in the Campbell Sash and Door Factory on the corner of George and Owen streets during the noon hour on Monday and had wiped out the entire block on the east side of the main street between Campbell's and the Town Hall in a matter of minutes.

Some 40 families were left homeless and approximately 20 business establishments were wiped out in the heart of the village in the most destructive fire in the history of the community. Also destroyed in the flames were the stone Town Hall with the Canadian Legion above, and the old Baptist Church on the main street, recently purchased by the Masonic Order to be renovated for its use.

### Business Establishments

Business establishments lost in the blaze were Campbell's Sash and Door Factory, Traill's Flower Shop, Mrs. Howard's Hat Shop and Beauty Parlor, Hornell's Grocery and Dry Goods Store, Charlton's



Grocery, the Bell Telephone Company Exchange, Hewitt's Bakery, Machan's Barber Shop, Drysdale's General Store, Lee's Hardware, Strang's Drug Store, Quinn's Shoe Repair, Wright's Hotel, Caldwell's Food Store and Locker Plant, and McFarlane's Hardware.

Among the business buildings saved were the Glenayr Knitting Mills, the village's largest industry; The Lanark Era; and the Bank of Nova Scotia.

The flames worked east on Clarence street, destroying the three-family home of S.J. Rothwell, and the homes of Mrs. Anne McInnes and James McLaren. West on Clarence, the storage sheds of Lee's Hardware, the home of Miss Helen Pepper and the sheds of the United Church fell prey to the flames. The residence of Mr. William Morrow on Owen street, immediately behind the sash and door factory was destroyed.



A portion of the devastated area.



On the main street, the three-family apartment house of Miss Edna McCurdy, the two-family duplex belonging to William Traill and the four-family apartment house of Eldon Sergeant were levelled. Other homes on the main street destroyed in the blaze were those of William Traill, Ken Burns, Clifford Ballantyne, J.T. Molyneaux, Mrs. Ed. Jones, Clyde Johnston, Mrs. Arthur Brown, Mrs. Fred Roffey, Mel Lee, the Deachman home, and the home of the Bank of Nova Scotia manager, John Buckley.

### Civil Defence Effort

According to Major General M.H.S. Penhale, Commandant, Canadian Civil Defence College, telephone calls were received from Civil Defence Headquarters, and the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, about 3 p.m. to aid the fire-swept village.

Accordingly, as soon as it could be mobilized, a rescue section under senior rescue instructor Fred E. Evans, was sent to Lanark including: O.E. Mather, K.J. Dunphy, Sgt. W.T. Gibson, J. Wall, J.C. Muldoon, R. Watson, J.G. Sisk, E. Miller, B.J. Buckley.

Equipment included auxiliary electric lighting sets, auxiliary pumping units, lines of hose, tackle, power saws. Men and equipment arrived in Lanark about 5 p.m.

This was immediately followed up with an emergency feeding team in charge of two instructors from Civil Defence Headquarters, Ottawa -- Miss Helen Sackville and M.J. MacKinnon. Others in the group were seven members of the current emergency feeding course: F. Parcher, Battle Creek, Michigan; A.S. MacPherson, Kitimat, B.C.; W. English, Liverpool, N.S.; N.R. Gylander, Entwistle, Alta.; J.P. Richards, Digby, N.S.; B. Humphreys, Belleville; F.J. Grisbrook, Toronto; driver, M.E. Ritchie.

Another truck was sent to Lanark loaded with emergency cooking equipment and food, including sugar, flour, bread, tea, coffee, canned milk, canned soup, canned beets, canned meat, biscuits.

Headquarters were set up in the Oddfellow's Hall, one of the few remaining buildings left in Lanark.





A scene along the business section of the town.



Volunteers immediately set to work in feeding the homeless and the firefighters.



The rescue group did not arrive home until 2 p.m. Tuesday after an all-night vigil in which they assisted in mopping up operations.

The mutual aid plan was used very effectively. It was co-ordinated by Melvin Tucker of Ontario Fire Marshal's Office, Ottawa. The latter was in charge until midnight when Fred Evans, CCDC, took over.

### Impressions Given

On their return from the scene of operations, The Chronicle interviewed several of those from Civil Defence College.

Fred E. Evans, chief rescue officer said: "The most important thing was the mutual aid and response to the request for mutual aid (one town helping another). This functioned very successfully. You might say that Almonte, Carleton Place and Perth saved the village of Lanark. Merrickville, Smiths Falls and Kemptville also assisted."

Mr. Evans reported that in all, twelve pieces of firefighting apparatus, including two from Lanark itself, were in action.

"The spirit of co-operation in the community was wonderful," he stated. "Three or four hours after the fire started, the 108 homeless people were all placed. People volunteered from miles around; Hydro had a temporary hook-up by 6 p.m.; Bell Telephone had emergency telephone exchange working by midnight." The biggest problem in a time like this is co-ordinating or setting up a plan that will work.

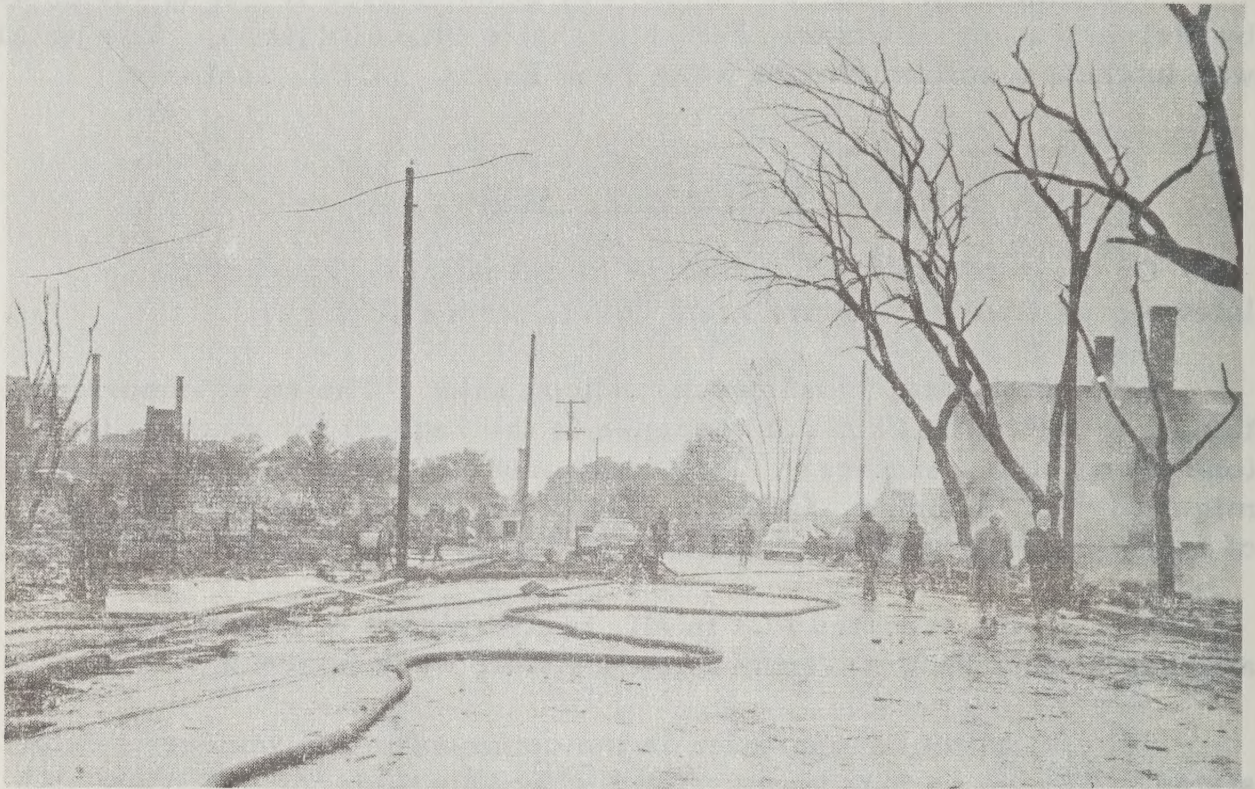
F. Parcher, Battle Creek, Mich., said that Civil Defence must be a job for local government. When they got to Lanark from Arnprior, the fire-fighters were doing a good job and the ladies had started a feeding programme. The village had responded very well. The Civil Defence people offered a little leadership.

Mr. Parcher pointed out that there was a lack of preparedness ahead of time in Lanark, something that is true in many, many similar communities in Canada and the United States.

He commented that sightseers caused a lot of trouble and that there were not enough police on duty. He suggested the use of the



reserve army units in such a case. This practice is followed in the United States with good effect.



Dawn found the ruins still smouldering.

M.J. MacKinnon and Miss Helen Sackville, Civil Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, praised the work of the Civil Defence group from Arnprior and the way they took hold.

The former criticised the "hordes of sightseers who showed morbid curiosity" and made the job of the police all the more difficult.

K.J. Dunphy, a member of the rescue team, said that the biggest contribution of the College was emergency feeding organization which was set up. This was appreciated very much by the firefighters.

(Arnprior Chronicle)



Editorial comment in the Ottawa press following the fire pointed out the Civil Defence role and the importance of organization in an emergency. Two of these editorials are reproduced as follows:

### CIVIL DEFENCE VINDICATED

Lanark, like Ottawa and a good many other communities, had no Civil Defence organization ready to stand between tragedy and complete chaos. It was Lanark's luck, however, to have quickly and generously available the skills and the resources of the Federal Civil Defence training headquarters at Arnprior.

Civil Defence experts arrived with a fire-fighting team and a rescue team. Trucks brought blankets and food, pumps and hoses. Civil Defence electric lighting plants supplied light before power lines could be established again. It was the Civil Defence corps which organized volunteer firemen to keep a watch throughout the night after the professionals had to leave because of exhaustion.

The indispensability of trained reserves quickly available could not have been more convincingly demonstrated.

Yet Civil Defence is persistently the neglected child.

Civil Defence has been neglected because we think of it exclusively only in connection with atomic destruction. That destruction is so frightening, so total, that Civil Defence seems only futile and we think of it without conviction.

But as Lanark showed, there is a vital role for trained, local, semi-professional volunteers in disasters too great for the ordinary resources of police and firemen.

After the lesson of Lanark we might all examine our consciences in this matter, and perhaps the Federal authorities will do the same.

(The Ottawa Journal.)



## LANARK'S DISASTER

Lanark's loss is to be measured in terms of money and in those countless personal possessions that money cannot replace, but it does not have to be measured in terms of human life. It is a cause for deep thankfulness that tragedy did not accompany disaster.

The people of Lanark can look back with pride in the years to come, long after their community has been restored, on how they faced the calamity of fire on such a scale. There were acts of heroism, and in particular the devotion to duty of the young women at the telephone office will be remembered. They got out their messages to neighboring towns and the last of them only left the building when it was ablaze.

Thus, although all communications were quickly cut off and the power supply failed as the flames darted on, Lanark's desperate need was already widely known, and help was on the way. The manner in which fire brigades from Perth and more distant towns came to the aid of the Lanark volunteer fire fighters is a fine example not just of neighborliness but of co-ordinated effort. This was a searching test especially of the Lanark County Mutual Aid Program.

The importance of organization in an emergency of such scope was also demonstrated by the teams that rushed to the scene from the Civil Defence College at Arnprior, some 40 miles away. Bringing with them emergency power units and other essentials, they quickly set up a kitchen in one of the few remaining buildings of any size. CD's contribution was invaluable.

There remains the task of rehabilitation. The stricken community already knows not only that it has the sympathy of all Ontario and indeed of Canada but that it can count on practical assistance. A fire disaster fund is being set up. All that Canadians ask is that, whatever governments may do, they be given the opportunity to contribute also as individuals. There is always something more tangible about personal action, and there are many who today would like to show their personal sympathy -- and admiration -- for the people of Lanark.

(The Ottawa Citizen.)



## PRAIRIE HOSPITALS ATTEND DISASTER INSTITUTE

Approximately 30 hospitals from the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba attended a two-day Hospital Disaster Institute at the University Hospital, Saskatoon, in May. Represented by 125 delegates, the Institute was held under the auspices of the Civil Defence Health Service of the Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa.

Welcoming the delegates, comprised of hospital administrators, chiefs of medical services and directors of nursing services, was the Hon J. Walter Erb, Minister of Public Health for the Government of Saskatchewan. In his remarks Mr. Erb paid tribute to the services of the professional health workers of the province who have helped to make the Saskatchewan health program known and respected throughout Canada.

The Minister congratulated Dr. A.L. Swanson, administrator of the University Hospital, for offering the facilities of the hospital for the Institute. Commenting on the purpose of the study, he assured the delegates that the benefits they would derive from their attendance would help prepare their respective hospitals for the enormous challenge that might well confront them in the event of a national or natural disaster.

Deputy/Mayor C. Wheaton, brought greetings from the City of Saskatoon to those attending. J.O. Probe, Civil Defence Co-ordinator for the Province of Saskatchewan, in his remarks, pointed out that the Institute would assist those attending to initiate and complete their own disaster plans, thereby servicing their own communities under the most adverse conditions.

The provincial co-ordinator also paid tribute to the University Hospital and its staff for making its facilities available and thanked the federal, provincial and local representatives who helped stage the study.

In addition to the presentation of the Disaster Plan for the University Hospital, a similar plan for the Union Hospital of Rosetown, was also presented to the Institute delegates.

Final speakers at the opening session were Dr. E.J. Young, Deputy Director of Federal Civil Defence Health Service, and Dr.



Douglas Piercey, Executive Director of the Canadian Hospital Association. Dr. Young reviewed the history of hospital disaster planning in Canada and pointed out that this was the eighth Institute that had been held. To date 238 hospitals have taken part in studies of this kind. Dr. Piercey brought greetings from the national office of CHA and cautioned that it was not an easy task for hospitals to prepare a disaster plan, but their by-products were essential and most worthwhile.

Subjects studied by the delegates included the nurse in disaster planning, treatment of disaster casualties, disaster supply service and the medical disaster plan. Dr. Swanson was responsible for the presentation of the University Hospital plan and R.F. Myers, Administrator for the Union Hospital, for their plan presentation.

A highlight of the Institute was a disaster exercise when 50 simulated casualties were used to test the practicality of the plan evolved by the University Hospital.

(The following press article describes the hospital portion of the Disaster Institute.)

#### "DISASTER" ALMOST REAL AT UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

By Dean Creswell  
Saskatoon Star-Phoenix

It was almost the real thing when huge moving vans carrying cargoes of injured humans arrived at University Hospital and hysterical women screamed and ran through the corridors.

Exercise "Hospital Disaster" was under way when about 50 casualties arrived at the hospital's admitting entrance. The exercise was part of the two-day Civil Defence Hospital Disaster Institute held at University Hospital.

An airline plane had supposedly crashed on the married headquarters at the airport at 7:20 p.m., causing severe injuries to many of all ages.

The exercise which reportedly was a surprise to the medical staff



at the hospital resulted in about 150 doctors, nurses and other hospital workers being called back to work.

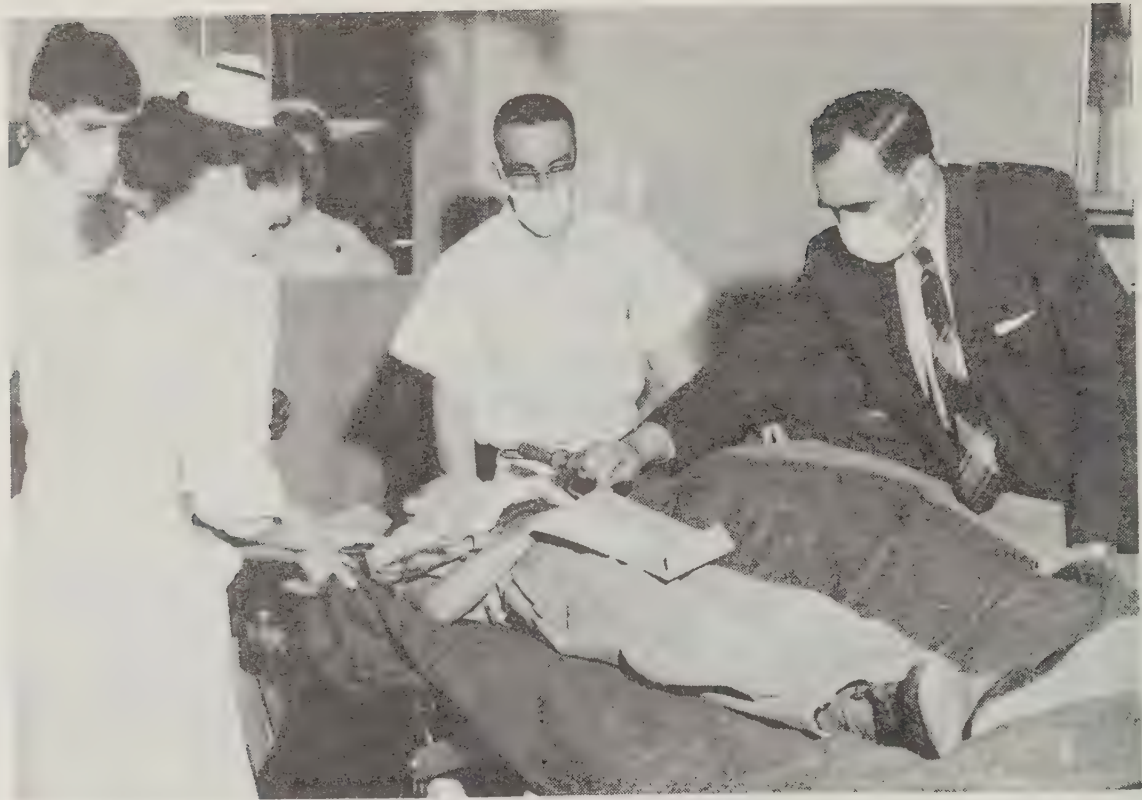
City Police had blocked off College Drive at one entrance of the hospital and an atmosphere of disaster surrounded the area. A Star-Phoenix reporter attempted to break through the traffic block, but this was the real thing and traffic had to be moved without chaos.

On entering University Hospital grounds, officials in charge of traffic refused to allow automobiles to even slow down in the area where the victims were being admitted.



Simulated casualties being checked in at Admitting Department.  
(Star Phoenix Photo)





Hospital staff examining simulated casualty.

(Star Phoenix Photo)



Complete hospital facilities were used during the exercise.

(Star Phoenix Photo)



At the entrance, a quiet calm had fallen on the medical staff. Nurses and doctors directed the stretcher and walking cases, and worked quickly and efficiently to move the patients to treatment centres.

The injuries of the patients looked almost real as simulated open wounds to all parts of the body were bared and the patients -- many of whom were in a semi-conscious state -- moaned, groaned and acted their parts to the full.

The medical staff actually went through all the motions of treatment, even to the details of suturing, dressing and giving hypodermic needles.

After being removed from admittance where the cases were sorted, classified and labelled, they were quickly moved to the various treatment centres. The operating rooms were humming with activity about one hour after the patients had been admitted. In one room surgeons and nurses went through all the motions for the preparation of an abdominal operation, and the patient with arms taped to the operating room table appeared to be receiving anaesthetic.

According to Dr. A.L. Swanson, executive director of the hospital, the exercise was carried out to determine any weaknesses. He said the exercise had pointed out many failings, but on the whole it had been a huge success. He commented on the speedy removal of patients to treatment centres, and the quick and calm manner in which the staff dealt with the injured.

Four walking female patients who were suffering shock and superficial injuries suddenly screamed and ran hysterically from the room. One moment they appeared almost unconscious, and the next were raging maniacs striving to escape pain.

Civil Defence Director, Dennis Fusedale said this was exactly what the medical staff would have to contend with in an emergency. Later the hysterical girls were calmed, placed on stretchers and given sedatives.

Dr. Swanson said soon after the "accident" had occurred he was notified by phone. He in turn phoned six other people who in turn phoned six to eight other people -- mostly department heads -- who then all made phone calls to workers. Dr. Swanson said the phone



calls all had to be made at home to avoid jamming the hospital switchboard.

The hospital planning disaster exercise was the eighth of its kind held in Canada. It also served as a demonstration for officials attending the Institute from 30 hospitals representing Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

## KIWANIS TO SUPPORT CIVIL DEFENCE

In its 1959 Program Guide, Kiwanis International lists the following Civil Defence program for use by local Kiwanis clubs:

Purpose: To cooperate and actively participate in local area Civil Defence activities.

Method of Impact -

1. Volunteer your services to the local officials.
2. Encourage all citizens to take an active interest in Civil Defence.
3. Urge public officials to assist wherever possible in the Civil Defence program.
4. Secure literature and assist in distributing same to various organizations on the 'why' of Civil Defence.
5. Set up a club program with Civil Defence officers in attendance.

(Information Bulletin -- May 8, 1959 -- No. 84  
Office of Civil and Defence Mobilization.)



## PROVINCIAL DISASTER COMMITTEE

The Province of New Brunswick has established what is thought to be the first Canadian disaster committee at a provincial level. With Major-General H.N. Ganong as chairman, the committee is comprised of senior representatives of New Brunswick's Civil Defence organization, Red Cross, St. John Ambulance, Salvation Army, Canadian Legion, Army and R.C.M.P. The committee was established to work out pre-disaster planning and the division of responsibility between relief organizations, assessment of possible disaster areas and instructions to municipalities as to the function of the committee and how its help is to be called for. The breakdown of responsibilities between the relief organizations is as follows:

### Pre-disaster Planning - division of responsibilities -

Red Cross - Provision of blood and blood products; blood collecting clinics; registration and enquiry and clothing and bedding.

St. John Ambulance - First aid; casualty collecting; field dressing stations and/or Advance Treatment Centres; liaison with existing medical facilities - a) ambulance transport, b) medical supplies procurement; psychiatric centres and mortuary services - with public health, exclusive of identification.

Salvation Army - Co-ordination of personal services; feeding; shelter.

Canadian Legion - Manpower; transportation and collection of supplies from the public outside disaster areas.

Civil Defence - Overall co-ordination; communications; liaison with local authority; public relations and provision of means of identification for committee members.

Armed Services - Provision of liaison officers to advise the Army as to the existing situation and of possible future requirements.

R.C.M.P. - Provision of liaison officer to act with the committee; identification of the dead within the jurisdictional areas of the R.C.M.P.



The committee has held several meetings and items decided upon included the approval of a sample identification card for key personnel designed by Inspector J.A.A. Thivierge, R.C.M.P. General Ganong also confirmed that action would be taken to advise all municipalities of the existence and functions of the new committee. Arrangements have been made for the use of Canadian Legion halls as disaster committee headquarters when the new provincial body is in the field of actual operation.

Assessment of possible disaster areas and incidents is being undertaken under the following areas and types of disaster:

Minto coal mining area; Bathurst mining area; Forest Fires; Flood areas of the Saint John river; Sleet, snow and wind storms; Port of Saint John - business and residential, shipping, industrial and oil installations; Military installations; Transportation - Airways, in particular Victoria County and Moncton, aircraft search and rescue, other public transportation; Failure of public utilities and epidemics.

It is not the intention of the committee that they should function at any disaster which can be handled by purely local resources. However, if in the opinion of some responsible local official, a necessity or an anticipated necessity for additional assistance arises, the official would make contact with the committee through the R.C.M.P. or directly to any member.

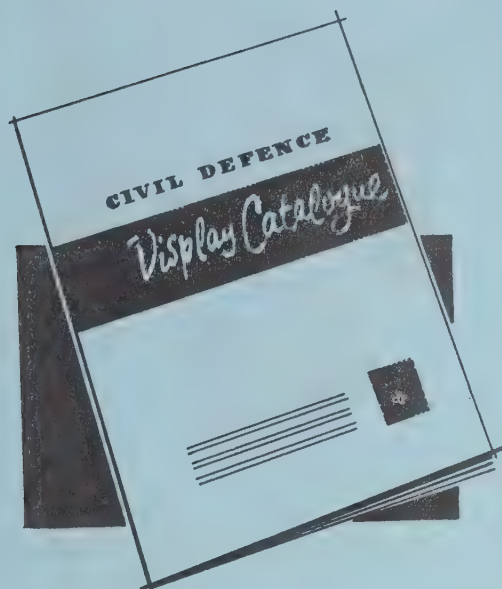
#### CD MEETING FOR NOVA SCOTIA OFFICIALS

Major General M.H.S. Penhale, CBE, CD, Commandant, Civil Defence College, said that Civil Defence must be elevated to its proper place in our society, when speaking to a meeting of provincial staff members and municipal directors in Halifax in May.

Hon. E.D. Haliburton, Minister Responsible for Civil Defence in Nova Scotia proposed "A primer of survival" for Nova Scotia school children -- "to teach them what to do in a disaster as they are taught to brush their teeth every day". The Minister stated that there was a new feeling in Government circles toward Civil Defence and that a new concept and awareness is evident on the federal level. Mr. Haliburton said, "There has been no turning back since Hiroshima in 1945 and our chief danger is that we could be plunged into a nuclear



# INFORMATION SERVICES REVIEW



Two million Canadians, it is estimated, will have felt the impact of the Civil Defence program through its exhibits alone during the present summer. The number and variety of displays now available to stimulate national interest is graphically described in the most recent public relations aid produced by Information Services. This is a Display Catalogue, pictorially illustrating the 31 exhibits presently available to provincial and local coordinators.

The publication specifies how and where the displays may be used, tips for the attendant, where and from whom they may be obtained, and the feature mechanical sequences of each display. New displays in the catalogue include: Public Information in Civil Defence (15'), Civil Defence in

Action (10'), Table Model (10'), Home Defence (15'), Fallout, Refuge and Dispersal (30'), Facts About Fallout (10'), Refuge (10'), Dispersal (10'), Trained Hands Minimize Disaster (10'), Support Your Civil Defence (10'), Advance Treatment Centre (10'), Civil Defence Welfare Service (10'), Home Nursing (10'), Your Emergency Pack (15'), Plan Today to Survive Tomorrow (10') and the Outdoor Display (20').

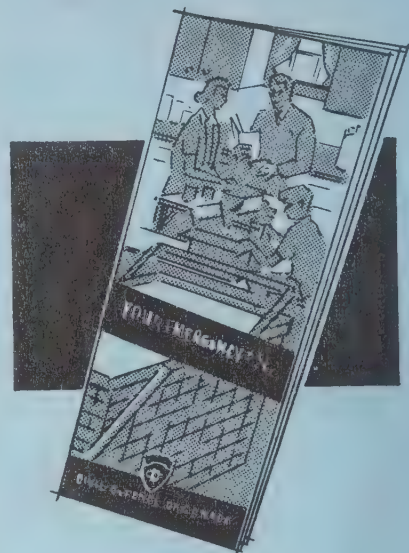
This year's summer exhibit season is proving one of the busiest the Division has had during the past several years. Of the 31 displays available, 22 are now in actual use, four are on reserve, two are on extended loan and three are in for repair. Thirteen of the 20 window displays available are now being exhibited by Civil Defence directors across the country.



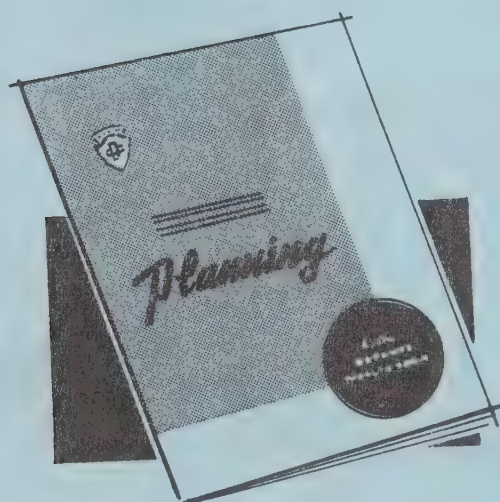


This year's itinerary includes Canada's major exhibitions — the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa, the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, Provincial Exhibitions in Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Alberta, the International Plowing Match at Dundas. At the international convention of the Fraternal Order of the Eagles in Toronto a joint U.S.-Canada Civil Defence display was exhibited. Numerous county and local fall fairs in each of the provinces are also being included.

This year has also seen the largest Civil Defence reprint yet produced. The pamphlet "Your Emergency Pack" has been reprinted in one order for two million English copies and 500,000 French. Nearly a million-and-a-half of the English copies have already been distributed to the provinces and about half of the French. Other reprints have included Civil Defence and Your Life, The H-Bomb, Know the Dangers, Management of Emergency Delivery, Prepare for Emergencies, Tell the Public, What the Home Nursing



Auxiliary Should Know About Civil Defence, Who Is Responsible for Civil Defence and the Your Survival pamphlets.



Another innovation has been the Civil Defence Digest, the "new look" for the Bulletin. The Digest is now being produced in pocket-sized editions. Rather than a collection of items gleaned from provincial circulars, it is an informative publication placing special emphasis on Civil Defence feature articles which deal with specific phases of Civil Defence planning, organization and training. Special stories highlight distinguished contributions to Civil Defence in the provinces. Published every two months, the Digest's circulation is now over 20,000.

Liaison visits by the Director of Information Services, Harvey W. Adams, and the Civil Defence Information Officers, Murray Cheetham and Tim Rogers, have included visits to all provincial headquarters and several municipal organizations. Early in the year, the Civil Defence officers discussed with provincial co-ordinators publicity plans for the national test exercise Co-Op III and various aspects of public relations programming. During the federally-sponsored Hospital Disaster Institute in Saskatoon,



Information Services was responsible for the planning and execution of all publicity. A staff representative also assisted the provincial headquarters with their Civil Defence exhibition in Regina and made a presentation at the University Summer School in Saskatoon.

Recently, Mr. Adams visited Civil Defence headquarters in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. In Halifax, considerable time was spent discussing the possibility of holding a provincial Civil Defence Newsmen's Conference, and if scheduled, Information Services Division has offered its services. Indications now are that it might be held this fall. The director will later meet with Civil Defence co-ordinators in the west and central parts of Canada.

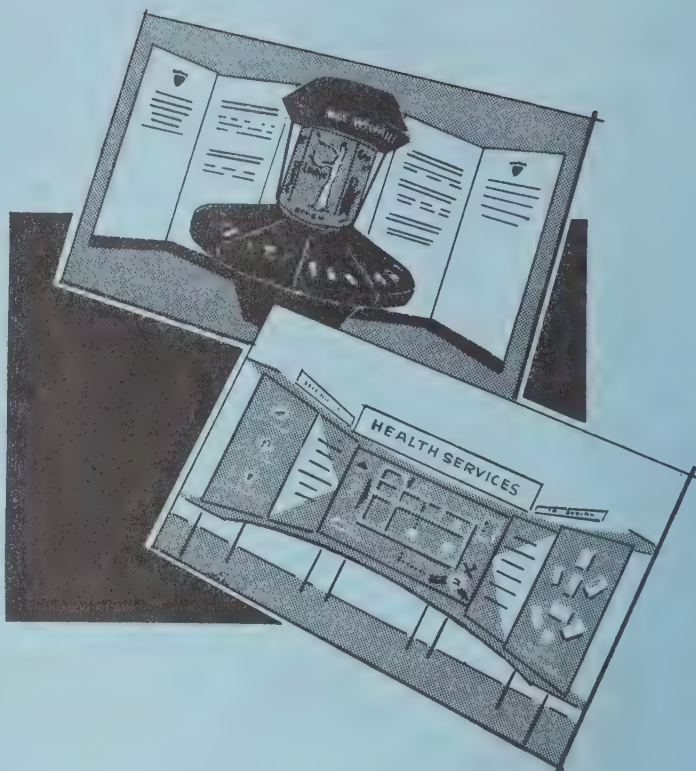
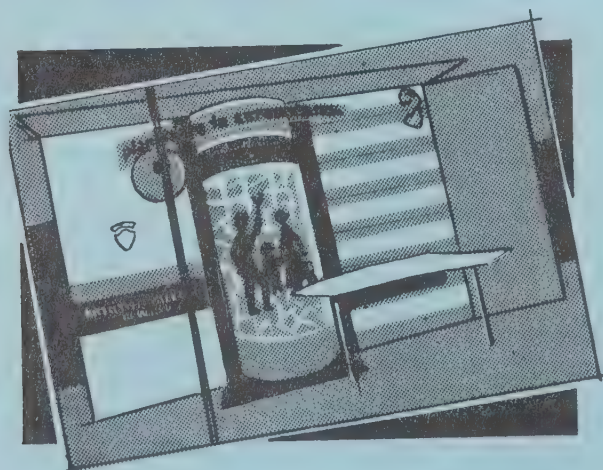


Representatives of Information Services attended several conferences at the Canadian Civil Defence College, most recent of these being the Welfare Directors. During this Conference, a session was devoted to the publicity aspects of Welfare. As a result of these discussions, it was agreed that four new projects would be undertaken — the writing and production of three publications, (1) a handbook for the general public on the welfare aspects of survival, (2) a manual for the welfare worker, and (3) an institutional welfare guide. The other project will be a series of recorded and dramatized radio programs which can be aired over local radio stations in an emergency outlining for the listener the steps to be taken in survival preparation.



It has been decided to construct six new displays — four 10-footers and two 15-footers. Subjects to be covered in the exhibits will be Hospital Disaster Planning, the Improvised Hospital and the stockpile and packaging program, the self-help aspects of Welfare, Personal Services and Emergency Feeding. Designs for the displays have already been commissioned and construction will get underway as soon as these have been approved by the services concerned.

Just off the production line is a new Civil Defence mobile window display accenting the theme "Plan Today to Survive Tomorrow" and "Prepare Yourself to Save Yourself". Colorfully produced in tones of blue, red and yellow, the mobile utilizes sketch scenes of various Civil Defence services in action. One thousand of the mobiles have been produced and will be distributed to provincial headquarters within the next few weeks.



In addition to the special projects mentioned, Information Services has been concerning itself with national Civil Defence news stories, press releases and general public relations activities. When the fall public relations program gets underway, it is anticipated that these services will increase considerably as the new concept of Civil Defence is gradually integrated.



war by accident -- we've got to be prepared, and the federal government is now more alive to the implications of the situation". In the next ten years we will be living in a state of crisis and we must step up our Civil Defence effort, the Minister added.

George Boggs, Co-ordinator for Nova Scotia, was chairman of the meeting, the first full scale effort of its type. Raefe Douthwaite, Deputy Co-ordinator, stated that considerable progress on the municipal level had been achieved during the year and that more and more of the municipalities were organizing. In commenting on Exercise Co-Op III, he stated that the main aims of the exercise had been achieved in the province.



Major General E.C. Plow, CBE, DSO, CD, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, (left) listens while Major General M.H.S. Penhale, CBE, CD, Commandant, Canadian Civil Defence College, Arnprior, Ont., speaks to the special meeting of provincial and municipal Civil Defence officials at Halifax.



George Pirie, Welfare Officer, reported progress in his service, but stated that there was a lot left to be accomplished. Seven directors had been appointed in the Welfare Service throughout the province, where a year ago there was only one. He stated that a great deal had been learned about peace-time disasters by participation at the Springhill Mine Disaster.

According to Major General Penhale, there is an ever-increasing requirement in Civil Defence training. He suggested a CD School for every province, with the present College at Arnprior becoming eventually a Staff College. "14,600 Canadians have passed through the College to date", the General said.

### CD INSTRUCTIONS TO HOTEL GUESTS

Major E.J. Vickery, Halifax Civil Defence Co-ordinator, has come up with what is believed to be another planning "first".

Recently, most Halifax hotels were issued with a card headed "Civil Defence Evacuation Instructions For Guests". The front of the 10" x 6" card details instructions for guests to follow should an evacuation of the city become necessary. Also on the card is a detachable section which displays the route letter "A", "B", "C", etc., and this is to be attached to the windshield or sun visor for Traffic Identification.

The back of the card shows the Evacuation Route from the specific hotel and clearly marks the guest's present location on a well defined map of the area.

### WELFARE NOTE

Precis number WEL-GW-8 "The Relationship of Welfare Service With Other Civil Defence Services" is to be withdrawn. A revised precis will be issued later.



## METRO TORONTO HOLDS EMERGENCY FEEDING COURSE

Monday, June 8th, was graduation night for forty-four enthusiastic students who completed a four week study period in all aspects of emergency feeding.

The final exercise took place in the heart of the city on a site loaned by the Toronto Property Department to Metro Civil Defence. Here, several sturdy models have been erected, still leaving ample room for construction of units on exercises. A good quantity of rubble, wood, sheet metal, pipes, etc., is available, so students have plenty of scope for using their imagination.

Reeve Laurie Simonsky of Forest Hill Village, who is also vice-chairman of the Metro Civil Defence Committee, attended during the evening and presented merit certificates to successful candidates. Paul Bassil, chairman of the Canadian Restaurant Association Civil Defence Committee was also an interested observer.



Testing the product were (L. to R.) Miss Angela Mole, Miss Mary E. Mounfield, R. Passerallo and CD committee vice-chairman, Reeve Laurie Simonsky (with ladle).



Starting from scratch, i.e. raw vegetables, raw meat, cold water and very little kitchen equipment, the candidates divided into four teams; two teams prepared food and two erected cooking units. Working with great spirit they erected some very fine units and prepared a tasty stew.

This was the second Emergency Feeding course held in Metro Toronto and its success augurs well for the two other similar courses planned for later in the year. Construction of the ovens and all other units was undertaken by Frank Grisbrook and James Blair. Miss Ruth Adams, Lambert Lodge Dietitian, supervised the preparation of food assisted by Rocky Passerallo. Chief Rescue Instructor Eric Scanlan and his staff provided a lighting system and the St. John Ambulance were on hand with an ambulance.

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### ONLY THIRTY YEARS AGO

People who died in 1929 -- just three decades ago -- had never heard of jet aircraft, the "sound barrier", open-plan houses, guided missiles, radar, Terylene, bulldozers, electric typewriters, colour television, chlorophyll toothpaste, foam rubber, bobbysoxers, cat suits for women, fibreglass, automatic transmission for the family car, electric shavers, the United Nations, frozen vegetables, the four-minute mile, plastic table tops or the Atom Bomb.

### IT SHOULD MAKE YOU THINK

(The Umbrella, Greenock C.D. Corps,  
April, 1959.)



## SUGGESTED STOWAGE FOR RESCUE EQUIPMENT

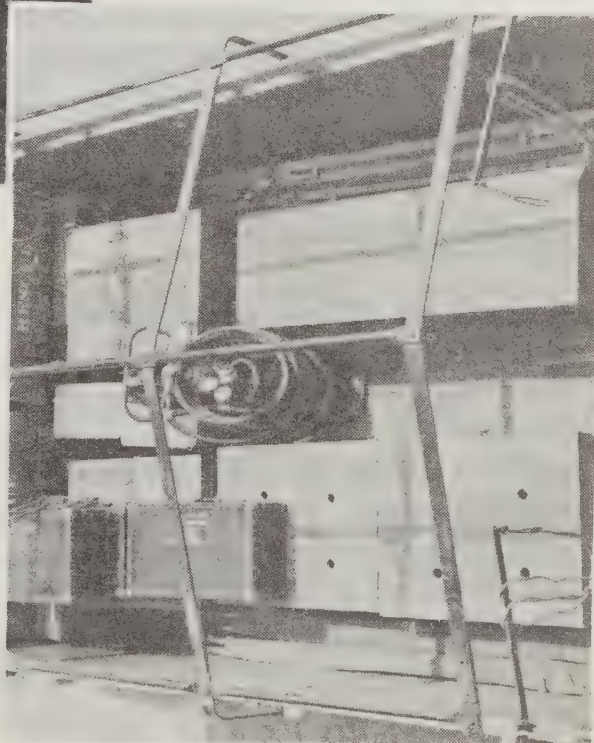
The vehicle shown is one of a type recommended for use as a Rescue Team Vehicle. It is used to transport the equipment needed to support a Rescue Team of 24, including a Team Supervisor, a Driver Storeman and a spare rescue man in team headquarters, and three rescue parties each consisting of a leader, deputy leader and five men.

In addition to the equipment carried on this vehicle, the rescue parties also carry equipment needed for immediate operations by employing packboards to man-pack the equipment.



Birds-eye view of vehicle with tarp  
and ladders removed.

Three ton vehicle with complete  
equipment.



# PROTECTION BY CLOTHING AGAINST RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT

FCDH Radiological Defence Circular No. 7

File 108-4-13

## Object

1. The object of this circular is to provide guidance on the most suitable forms of clothing for wear in contaminated areas.

## Applicability

2. The recommendations contained herein are based on the latest scientific data available. It is pointed out that such data are derived mainly from experimental and low yield weapon tests, although it is believed that the recommendations will be valid for large yield weapon fallout.

## General

3. Clothing offers virtually no protection against gamma radiation. Therefore skin injury resulting from exposure to fallout beta radiation will be of greatest concern. The potential skin injury can be reduced or eliminated by the use of proper clothing and method of dress.

## Clothing Protection

4. Some fabric textures allow easy removal of radioactive dust while others tend to hold it. Closely-woven gabardine and cotton, for example, are preferable to materials of coarse weave (tweeds, burlap, canvas) for this reason. The heavier the clothing and the greater the number of layers, the greater is the protective or shielding value against beta. Persons who must work in fallout-areas should wear undergarments and protective overgarments. Waterproof overgarments of any kind are an advantage; the working-clothes of fire-fighters are a good example. Wools and cottons in general are preferred to plastic fabrics because of their superior heat-resistant properties.



5. Clothing ordinarily worn by females does not give adequate protection against the fallout hazard. Females who are likely to have duties to perform in fallout areas must don male attire; the same is desirable for female evacuees since they may be caught in descending fallout or may have to traverse a fallout-field. The commonly-worn plastic overshoes and slacks are useful protection if heavier items are not readily available.

6. Special care must be taken to protect the tender skins of infants and young children. Envelopment of the body (except the nose and mouth) in sheets or blankets is useful.

#### Protective Clothing For Work In Areas Contaminated By Fallout

7. The following is a general guide to the selection of protective clothing: -

- (a) Boots: Footwear should be heavy. A gum-rubber ankle or high boot is preferred; second choice is a leather ankle boot.
- (b) Coverall: This should be provided, in the form of a mechanic's or military-type coverall. The trouser-cuff is worn outside the boot-top and bound firmly to prevent dust getting inside. Arm-cuffs must be bound for the same reason.
- (c) Gloves: Heavy cotton work-type gloves should be worn.
- (d) Scarf: An improvised, discardable scarf should be worn around the neck and under the coverall collar to prevent dust getting inside the coverall in this area.
- (e) Head-cover: An improvised cloth head-cover should be worn under the hat to protect the scalp against contamination.
- (f) Face-cover: A large handkerchief should be worn over nose and face in dusty operations.

8. It is not believed that much danger exists from inhalation of radioactive materials under early fallout conditions. Nevertheless, breathing is more comfortable if dust is excluded from the nose and throat and a rather remote inhalation hazard is further reduced by this simple means.

## THE CHURCH AND CIVIL DEFENSE

By Fr. Leroy Dierbeck

"Yes, of course, Civil Defense is important!" "No, sorry, but I have no time to spend in Civil Defense. Why not ask the people who like that kind of work?" "Oh, I suppose it is a good work but I just do not think an atomic or hydrogen war will ever happen -- the enemy are too smart." "If war comes we will all be killed anyhow, so why kid ourselves with all this nonsense about shelters and evacuation routes and all the rest?"

Public reaction to Civil Defense is a fair reflection of the maturity and personality of a many-sided Mr. Public, and (Thank the Lord!) those officially involved in defending the land are not as small in stature nor as immature or our United States of America would not be worth map paper! "Let somebody else do the work", and -- strangely or fortunately enough -- there always does seem to be someone available to actually do the work. Civil Defense undertakes to carry out a tremendous task: the protection of the people by the people. So enormous is this task that it cannot become a reality without the aid of already established organizations, especially those whose purpose is humanitarian. Among this group the "church" certainly would stand in the forefront, and not only could, but should be, the right arm of Civil Defense.

The "church" is an organization, and as such is loosely or tightly knit together to accomplish a certain end, having recognized leaders and places of meeting for the furtherance of its work. Such a definition of "church" will certainly include in its meaning any and all of the hundreds of religious groups and sects which have as their chief reason for existence, the rendering of service to God. Because the church is



such an organization, it will be of great use in the promotion of any work that involves people. To meet people, to help people, to influence people, one needs people who are organized and who have a common purpose.

Teaching people about God, and helping people to serve God is the primary interest of the church. This teaching and service necessarily involves the mind. Since the acceptance of God is, first of all, a mental and intellectual process it can be said that the Church is basically interested in the spiritual. But the Church must always take into consideration the fact that the mind is "wrapped up" in a body, and that to help the one without benefit of the other is more easily said than done. The point intended is that the church is an organization intended to help people who have a mind that is spiritual and a body that is supposed to be guided by the mind. The church is concerned with the spiritual, but it must always work through the natural, physical, bodily man.

For this reason the Church is an ideal, ready-made organization well qualified to further the work of Civil Defense. Because the Church works with physical people it will usually further the programs aimed at benefiting and protecting the body, and because it works at elevating the mind to God, it can be a tremendous morale builder when and if disaster strikes the body.

"Civil Defense is an organization of the local community into a co-operative unit for time of disaster or catastrophe such as might occur in time of war." This definition of Civil Defense, given by the Milwaukee Civil Defense Administration in a recent outline circulated to all the Milwaukee high schools, gives an idea of the vastness of the program. An organization of the local community is not a simple task because there are always those who will be contrary -- some verbally, some quietly, some stubbornly. To unite a people in time of disaster is not too difficult, but to unite people for a future disaster that might or might not happen (and which everyone hopes and prays will not happen) poses another problem. There will always be the immature who cannot understand any encroachment upon their time and efforts; there will be the optimist who says it will never happen; there will be the pessimist who says there is no use preparing; and also there will be the vast number of the lazy who will be saved but let someone else learn how to do it. Since Civil Defense, at least in its present stage, is aimed

only at preparing for a possible eventuality and depends solely upon moral persuasion rather than coercion by force of law, it is solely in need of the help the Church alone can give.

The Church has an established organization that is concerned with and appeals to the whole man, and is able to contact a great number of people and capable of influencing a great many more. Its buildings are public and easily recognized, and easily adaptable to the demands of an emergency. The problem does not so much seem to be whether the Church is qualified to help, but rather should the Church help -- and how.

No one associated with a Church should find his conscience at odds with the aims of Civil Defense. To help a neighbor in need is an obligation that varies in degrees, but it always exists. The idea of looking and planning ahead and preparing for the future is certainly in line with the feeling of the Church and the mode of action used in its normal sphere of interest. The Church works a lifetime with people and does not advocate waiting until the death rattle is sounding before bringing up the subject of "God".

To be sure, many people will reject the idea of disaster preparations, but this attitude certainly should not interfere with the work of the Church which thrives on opposition and is accustomed to working among this type of individual. The Church would have to fold up, and certainly should if it aimed only at saving the saved. Even if the majority of people shied away from disaster planning, the Church could never be justified by acting the same way. The Church must help in the plan for preparing the civilian population so that when disaster does strike it will be prepared to care for even those who did not think it would happen. A man, regardless how impossible he may have considered the disaster, will cry for help when disaster strikes. Is anyone justified in turning a deaf ear to a brother in distress?

The Church can and should play its part in Civil Defense. If the Church becomes vitally concerned and offers the help it can give, our Civil Defenses will be appreciably strengthened.

(Milwaukee Civil Defense Newsnotes,  
Volume Nine ... Number Six, June, 1959.)



## CIVIL DEFENCE COLLEGE COURSES

The tentative schedule of courses for the second half of 1959  
(September - December) is as follows:

<u>Course Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Course Title</u>	<u>Total</u>
384	14/18 Sept.	Welfare (Emergency Lodging)	30
385A	14/18 Sept.	Staff Course "A" (Orientation) (French)	40
386	14/25 Sept.	D.N.D. Rescue	30
387	21/25 Sept.	Engineers Orientation	40
388	21/25 Sept.	Radiological Defence	30
389	28 Sept. - 2 Oct.	National Health Conference	-
390	28 Sept. - 2 Oct.	Open	-
391	28 Sept. - 2 Oct.	Open	-
392	5/9 Oct.	Welfare (Emergency Feeding)	30
393	5/9 Oct.	Annual CD Co-ordinators and Training Officers Conference	50
394A	5/9 Oct.	Staff Course "A" (Orientation)	45
395	19/23 Oct.	Open	-
396	26/30 Oct.	Welfare (Personal Services)	30
397	26/30 Oct.	Radiological Defence	30
398A	26/30 Oct.	Rescue Instructors Part "A"	30

398B	2/6 Nov.	Rescue Instructors Part "B"	30
399	2/6 Nov.	Agriculture Forum	45
400	2/6 Nov.	Nurse Specialists	30
401	16/20 Nov.	Physicians and Dentists Orientation	50
402	16/20 Nov.	Casualty Simulation Instructors	30
403	16/20 Nov.	Radiological Defence	30
404	23/27 Nov.	Welfare (Emergency Clothing)	30
405A	23/27 Nov.	Staff Course "A" (Orientation)	45
405B	30 Nov. - 4 Dec.	Staff Course "B" (Plans)	45
405C	7/11 Dec.	Staff Course "C" (Operations)	45
406A	23/27 Nov.	Rescue Instructors Part "A"	31
406B	30 Nov. - 4 Dec.	Rescue Instructors Part "B"	31
406C	7/11 Dec.	Rescue Instructors Part "C"	31
407	30 Nov. - 4 Dec.	St. John Ambulance Forum (Tentative)	40
408	7/11 Dec.	Open	30
409	14/18 Dec.	Welfare (Registration and Inquiry)	30
410	14/18 Dec.	D.N.D. Staff "A" (Orientation)	40



FOURTH MEETING OF THE FIRE ADVISORY COUNCIL HELD AT F.C.D.H.



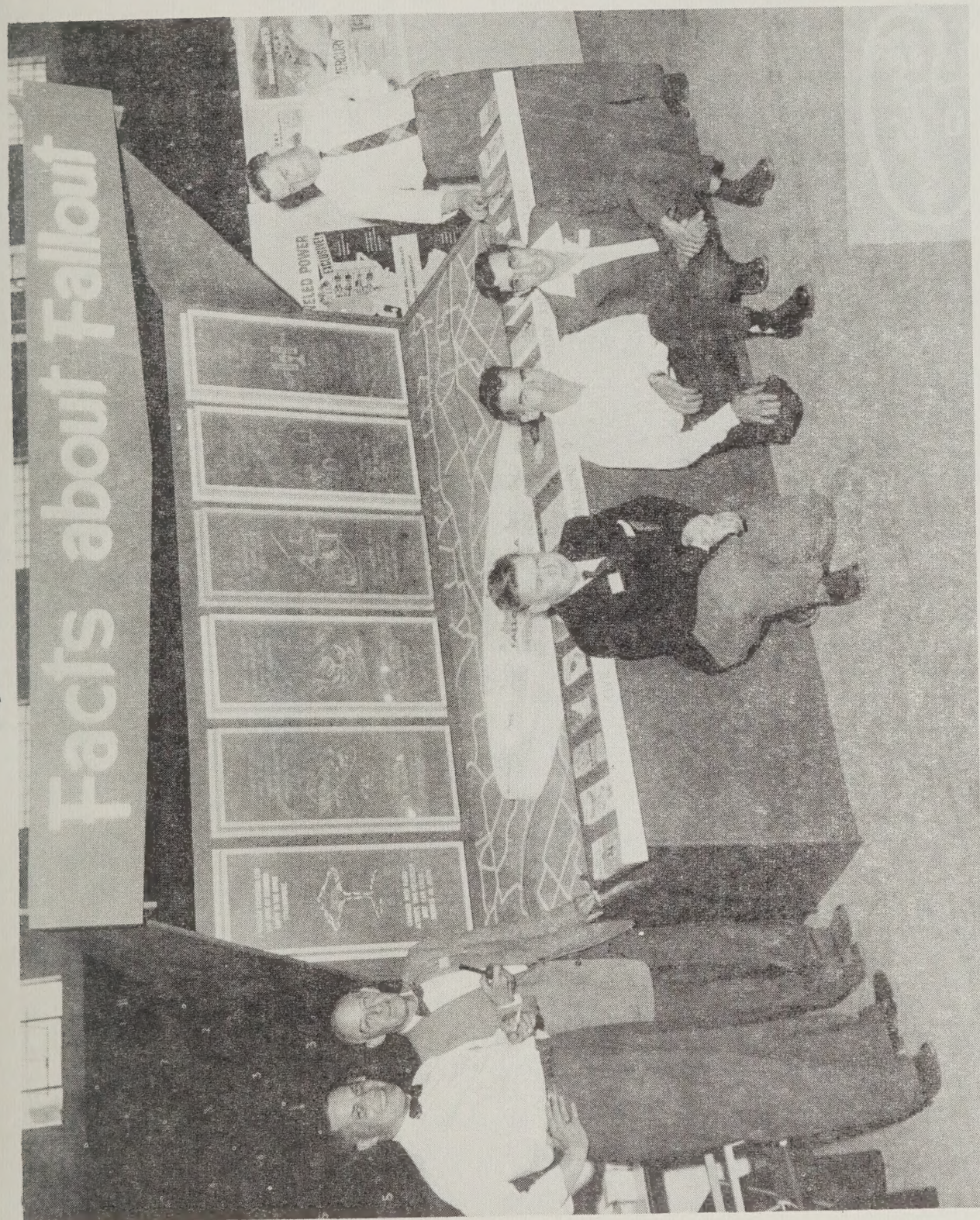
Officials present at the meeting were: Front Row (L. to R.) Fire Marshal W.J. Scott, O.B.E., Q.C., Ontario; Fire Commissioner E.G. Gaudette, Quebec; Fire Chief A. Burch, St. Catharines, Ontario; Fire Chief H. Bird, Vancouver, British Columbia and G. Shorter, National Research Council, Ottawa. Back Row (L. to R.) L. MacRostie, International Assoc. Fire Fighters, Ottawa; M.C. Tucker, Fire Marshal's Office, Ottawa; E. Sherring, Civil Defence College, Amprior; Lt. Col. E. Desjardins, Fire Marshal Army, Ottawa; Fire Chief B. Wade, Kentville, Nova Scotia; E. Atkins, Civil Defence Headquarters, Ottawa; Fire Marshal B. Nixon, Vancouver, British Columbia; Ass't. Dominion Fire Commissioner R. Switzer, Ottawa and C.L. Smith, Civil Defence Headquarters, Ottawa.

## Rescue Truck Donated



The Pointe Claire (Que.) Civil Defence unit recently received a rescue truck donated by a local industry. Members of the rescue team and CD instructors are seen (background) witnessing the hand-over of the vehicle from Alderman A. Seguin (right) to W. Jaillet, Civil Defence Co-ordinator.





One of the most popular Civil Defence displays made available to provincial co-ordinators by Information Services Division is Number 17, "Facts About Fallout". On exhibit at the recent Pembroke (Ont.) Trade Fair, it is seen here with the manning staff (L. to R.): E. Goltz, county co-ordinator; C.B.C. Broadbent, zone 5 co-ordinator; wardens Monty Dorword, Hec Jones, Rene Sabourin; and Frank Lynch, co-ordinator of Pembroke.

The display has been seen by thousands in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. So great is the demand for it that a second copy is being built.











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